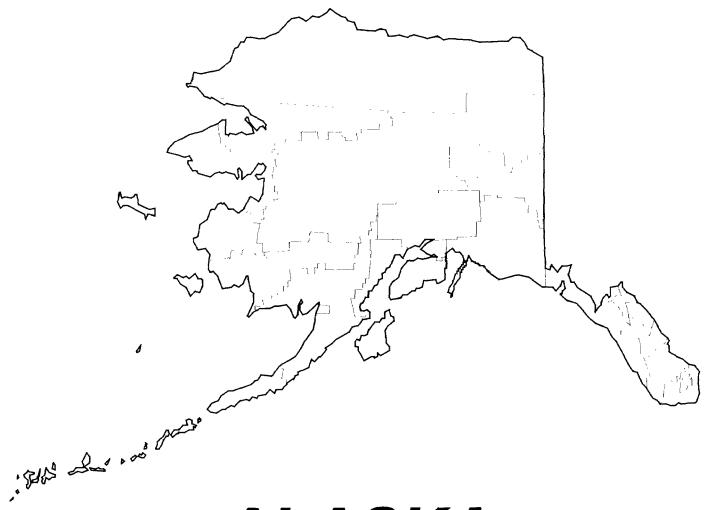


SUPERFUND:

Progress at National Priority List Sites



ALASKA 1995 UPDATE



Printed on Recycled Paper

How to Use the NPL Book

The site fact sheets presented in this book are comprehensive summaries that cover a broad range of information. The fact sheets describe hazardous waste sites on the NPL and their locations, as well as the conditions leading to their listing ("Site Description"). The summaries list the types of contaminants that have been discovered and related threats to public and ecological health ("Threats and Contaminants"). "Cleanup Approach" presents an overview of the cleanup activities completed, underway, or planned. The fact sheets conclude with a brief synopsis of how much progress has been made in protecting public health and the environment. The

summaries also pinpoint other actions, such as legal efforts to involve polluters responsible for site contamination and community concerns.

The fact sheets are arranged in alphabetical order by site name. Because site cleanup is a dynamic and gradual process, all site information is accurate as of the date shown on the bottom of each page. Progress is always being made at NPL sites, and the EPA periodically will update the site fact sheets to reflect recent actions. The following two pages show a generic fact sheet and briefly describe the information under each section.

How Can You Use This State Book?

You can use this book to keep informed about the sites that concern you, particularly ones close to home. The EPA is committed to involving the public in the decision making process associated with hazardous waste cleanup. The Agency solicits input from area residents in communities affected by Superfund sites. Citizens are likely to be affected not only by hazardous site conditions, but also by the remedies that combat them. Site cleanups take many forms and can affect communities in different ways. Local traffic may be rerouted, residents may be relocated, temporary water supplies may be necessary.

Definitive information on a site can help citizens sift through alternatives and make decisions. To make good choices, you must know what the threats are and how the EPA intends to clean up the site. You must understand the cleanup alternatives being proposed for site cleanup and how residents may be affected by each one. You also need to have some idea of how your community intends to use the site in the future, and you need to know what the community can realistically expect once the cleanup is complete.

The EPA wants to develop cleanup methods that meet community needs, but the Agency only can take local concerns into account if it understands what they are. Information must travel both ways in order for cleanups to be effective and satisfactory. Please take this opportunity to learn more, become involved, and assure that hazardous waste cleanup at "your" site considers your community's concerns.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Provides the dates when the site was Proposed, made Final, and Deleted from the NPL.

SITE RESPONSIBILITY

Identifies the Federal, State, and/or potentially responsible parties taking responsibility for cleanup actions at the site.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRESS

Summarizes the actions to reduce the threats to nearby residents and the surrounding environment and the progress towards cleaning up the site.

SITE NAME STATE

EPA ID# ABC0000000



EPA REGION XX

COUNTY NAME LOCATION

Other Names:

Site Description

NPL Listing History

Proposed: XX/XX/XX Final: XX/XX/XX

Threats and Contaminants

Cleanup Approach -

Response Action Status -

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Environmental Progress



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Site Repository

SITE REPOSITORY

Lists the location of the primary site repository. The site repository may include community relations plans, public meeting announcements and minutes, fact sheets, press releases, and other site-related documents.



SITE DESCRIPTION

This section describes the location and history of the site. It includes descriptions of the most recent activities and past actions at the site that have contributed to the contamination. Population estimates, land usages, and nearby resources give readers background on the local setting surrounding the site.



THREATS AND CONTAMINANTS

The major chemical categories of site contamination are noted, as well as which environmental resources are affected. Icons representing each of the affected resources (may include air, groundwater, surface water, soil, and contamination to environmentally sensitive areas) are included in the margins of this section. Potential threats to residents and the surrounding environments arising from the site contamination also are described.



CLEANUP APPROACH

This section contains a brief overview of how the site is being cleaned up.





Specific actions that have been accomplished or will be undertaken to clean up the site are described here. Cleanup activities at NPL sites are divided into separate phases, depending on the complexity and required actions at the site. Two major types of cleanup activities often are described: initial, immediate, or emergency actions to quickly remove or reduce imminent threats to the community and surrounding areas; and long-term remedial phases directed at final cleanup at the site. Each stage of the cleanup strategy is presented in this section of the summary. Icons representing the stage of the cleanup process (initial actions, site investigations, EPA selection of the cleanup remedy, engineering design phase, cleanup activities underway, and completed cleanup) are located in the margin next to each activity description.



SITE FACTS

Additional information on activities and events at the site are included in this section. Often details on legal or administrative actions taken by the EPA to achieve site cleanup or other facts pertaining to community involvement with the site cleanup process are reported here.

Guide to the NPL Book Icons

The "icons," or symbols, accompanying the text allow the reader to see at a glance which environmental resources are affected and the status of cleanup activities at the site.

Icons in the Threats and Contaminants Section

Icons in the Response Action Status Section



Contaminated *Groundwater* resources in the vicinity or underlying the site. (Groundwater is often used as a drinking water source.)



Contaminated Surface Water and Sediments on or near the site. (These include lakes, ponds, streams, and rivers.)



Contaminated Air in the vicinity of the site. (Air pollution usually is periodic and involves contaminated dust particles or hazardous gas emissions.)



Contaminated Soil and Sludges on or near the site. (This contamination category may include bulk or other surface hazardous wastes found on the site.)



Threatened or contaminated *Environmentally Sensitive Areas* in the vicinity of the site. (Examples include wetlands and coastal areas or critical habitats.)



Initial, Immediate, or Emergency Actions have been taken or are underway to eliminate immediate threats at the site.



Site Studies at the site to determine the nature and extent of contamination are planned or underway.



Remedy Selected indicates that site investigations have been concluded, and the EPA has selected a final cleanup remedy for the site or part of the site.



Remedy Design means that engineers are preparing specifications and drawings for the selected cleanup technologies.



Cleanup Ongoing indicates that the selected cleanup remedies for the contaminated site, or part of the site, currently are underway.



Cleanup Complete shows that all cleanup goals have been achieved for the contaminated site or part of the site.

EPA ID

Number	Site Name
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AK4170024323 ADAK NAVAL AIR STATION

AKD004904215 ALASKA BATTERY ENTERPRISES

AKD980988158 ARCTIC SURPLUS

AK1570028646 EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE

AK8570028649 ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE

AK6214522157 FORT RICHARDSON (USARMY)

AK6210022426 FORT WAINWRIGHT

AKD980978787 STANDARD STEEL & METALS SALVAGE YARD (USDOT)



The Naval Air Station (NAS) Adak, approximately 61,000 acres in size, is located on Adak Island, near the western end of the Aleutian Islands. Adak Island became a military base in 1942; in 1950, all defense facilities on the island were taken over by the Navy. Over a 40-year period, hazardous substances were disposed of in areas on the island, including landfills, storage areas, drum disposal areas, spill sites, and pits for waste oil and fire-fighting training. Chlorinated solvents, batteries, and transformer oils containing polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are some of the hazardous materials present at the site. Further investigations in 1988 found PCBs, lead, and silver. The Navy recommended seven areas for further study and three for immediate action. The island has high winds and frequent storms. The southern half of the island is a Federally-designated wilderness area, and the entire island is part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. A wide variety of marine mammals and waterfowl inhabit the near-shore areas. The local population uses the surface waters for recreational purposes, subsistence, and commercial fishing and has easy access to some parts of the site. An estimated 1,000 people live within 1 mile of the site.

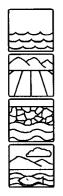
Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY Proposed Date: 10/14/92

Final Date: 05/31/94

Threats and Contaminants



Sediments, surface water, and soil in several locations on the island are contaminated with petroleum-related constituents, PCBs, and metals. Potential contaminants of concern include chlorinated solvents and unexploded ordinance. Although groundwater is not now, nor is it expected to be, a source for drinking water, it is contaminated with petroleum and is a potential pathway to the island's surface water. Drinking or touching contaminated surface water, soils, sediments or groundwater could pose a health risk. The contaminants pose a threat to the sensitive environments both on and off the island, including the Wildlife Refuge, migratory pathways, spawning areas and feeding areas for fish, State land designated for game management, and wetlands.

Cleanup Approach

This site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on the cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status



Initial Actions: In 1988, a number of buried storage tanks and abandoned drums were removed from three areas on the site. In the fall of 1992 several PCBcontaminated sites were excavated and stockpiled at a central location on the base.



Entire Site: The Navy initiated an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site in late 1993. The investigation will better characterize groundwater properties, determine metals concentration in site soils, and survey the ecological habitats on the northern half of the island. Possible interim actions include containment and stabilization measures designed to protect the near-shore marine environment.

Site Facts: In November 1993, the Navy, the EPA and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) signed a Federal Facilities Agreement for cleaning up the site.

Environmental Progress

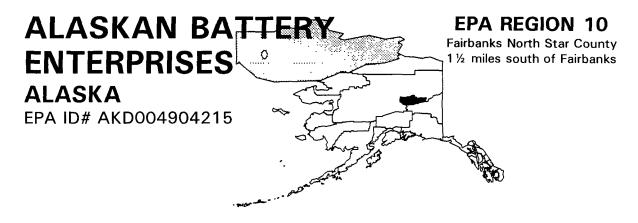


Contamination was removed from several areas at the Naval Air Station Adak site, reducing immediate threats posed to the nearby population and environment. Further investigations are planned and will result in the selection of a remedy for cleaning up the remaining site contamination.

Site Repository



Bureau of Land Management, Alaska Resources Library, Anchorage, Alaska



Alaskan Battery Enterprises manufactured batteries on a 1-acre site approximately located 1½ miles south of Fairbanks. Used batteries were accepted for recycling, and battery parts and acid were stored in a fenced, unpaved yard and inside a building on the site. Operations began in 1961, with the filling in of marshlands with battery casings. Wash water, spills, and domestic wastewater generated inside the building were discharged to an on-site septic tank and drain field. Prior to 1988, used batteries were broken open on site, the acid was reused, and the lead was shipped out of state. In 1986, the Alaska Department of Transportation, whose right-of-way completely surrounds the site, found lead and acid in soil on and off the site. The City of Fairbanks has a population of approximately 22,600. There are 12 schools within 3 miles of the site. Wetlands covering more than 5 acres are located within ½ mile to the northeast of the facility.

Site Responsibility: The site was addressed through Federal

actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

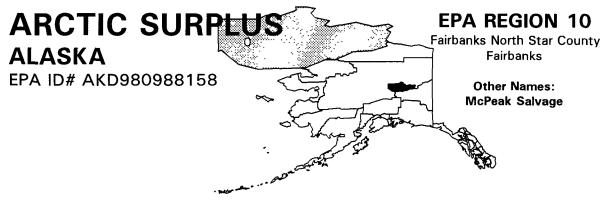
Proposed Date: 06/24/88 Final Date: 03/31/89

Threats and Contaminants



The soil was contaminated with lead that had been released from the activities at the battery yard. There was a potential risk to people from direct contact with or accidental ingestion of the contaminated soil. The groundwater was not contaminated; however, there was a potential for the lead from the soil to move into the groundwater since the groundwater is shallow and the soil is permeable.

Cleanup Approach
Response Action Status ————————————————————————————————————
Early Action: In 1988, EPA excavated soil with lead concentrations exceeding 1,000 parts per million (ppm), and stockpiled it in a lined trench on site. Test pits were dug to the shallow water table, and water samples were collected for analysis. A total of 39 gondola rail cars were loaded with 2,900 cubic yards of lead-contaminated soil, which were disposed of in a federally-approved facility. Areas of high lead content were capped with a liner and a foot of topsoil. EPA removed the remaining 800 cubic yards of soil in 1989.
Final Action: In 1992, EPA completed an investigation of the nature and the extent of the contamination. The results of the investigation indicated that there were several areas of soil which still exceeded the lead cleanup goal but that there are no elevated levels of lead in the groundwater. In the summer of 1992 an innovative soil washing technology demonstration was conducted at the site through EPA's SITE Program. This demonstration treated and removed all remaining lead contamination in the soil above the cleanup goal. In March 1993, EPA determined that no further action was required.
Site Facts: In September 1992, EPA reached a settlement with 27 small contributor parties who agreed to pay a portion of EPA's response costs. In November 1992, the U.S. filed a federal lawsuit against nine defendants to recover the rest of EPA's response costs.
Environmental Progress =
All construction at the site has been completed. Excavating contaminated soil and capping parts of the Alaskan Battery Enterprises site reduced the immediate threat to human health and the environment. The SITE technology demonstration achieved cleanup goals for the remaining lead contaminated areas, resulting in EPA's decision to take no further action at this site.
Site Repository
Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, 1001 Noble Street, Suite 350, Fairbanks, AK 99701



The Arctic Surplus site occupies approximately 25 acres and is located 6 miles southeast of Fairbanks. Salvage operations were conducted at the site, which accepted military equipment and materials, asbestos insulation, and various oils. In addition, battery cracking and transformer burning operations were conducted to recover metals. The Department of Defense (DOD) owned the site from 1944 to 1947. In 1988, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation conducted a site inspection and detected elevated levels of metals on site. Significant amounts of bulk asbestos and a number of drums of liquid waste were found on site. A shallow aquifer, which underlies the Tanana-Chena flood plain, is the primary source of drinking water for residents living near the site. The 1,000 residents living within a 3-mile radius of the site are dependent on private domestic wells or bottled water.

Site Responsibility: The site is being

The site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 10/26/89 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



On-site groundwater contains trichloroethylene (TCE); however, the source of groundwater contamination has been removed. On-site soil is contaminated with industrial solvents, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and lead. People ingesting or coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater and soil may suffer adverse health effects. The Tanana and the Chena Rivers flow approximately 1 mile away from the site and could become polluted by the contaminants.

Cleanup Approach -

The site is being addressed in two stages: early actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.

Response Action Status **Early Actions:** The EPA conducted early actions in three phases during 1989. 1990, and 1991. In 1989, the EPA removed 22,200 pounds of asbestos, fenced the site, and stabilized 75 gallons of the pesticide chlordane. In 1990, the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), under EPA oversight, disposed of the contents of 1,700 drums of liquid wastes; removed and contained highly contaminated soils; and removed and disposed of additional asbestos found at the site. In 1991, the EPA located and stabilized areas with high levels of lead and PCBs; investigated potential burial areas; and conducted sampling. DLA will monitor off-site wells every six months. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (ADOT) is currently cleaning up PCBs and lead contaminated soils from a ditch adjacent to the site.

Entire Site: An investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the site began in late 1992. Based on the results of the investigation, the EPA will evaluate options for cleaning up the site, and select a remedy. The EPA plans to complete the investigation in early 1995.

Site Facts: Under Consent Decree, the DLA is conducting investigations at the site. Under a Consent Order, ADOT is cleaning up an easement of the road adjacent to the site.

Environmental Progress

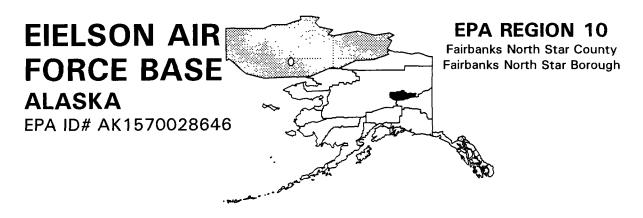


Removing asbestos, fencing the site, stabilizing pesticides contained on site, and removing highly contaminated soil have significantly reduced the threat to human health and the environment posed by the Arctic Surplus site while investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup remedies are underway.

Site Repository



Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office, Building 5001, 1/4 Mile Badger Road, Fairbanks, AK 99703



The Eielson Air Force Base site covers 19,780 acres in Fairbanks North Star Borough, located 24 miles southeast of Fairbanks. Since its establishment in 1944, its primary mission has been to provide tactical support to the Alaskan Air Command. The site contains both closed and active unlined landfills which extend into the groundwater, shallow trenches where weathered tank sludge was buried, a drum storage area, and other disposal or spill areas. Sampling has indicated numerous contaminants in the groundwater and soil. Several monitoring wells have been converted into static recovery wells to remove floating petroleum products from area groundwater, but to date only small quantities have been recovered. Approximately 6,000 people obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of hazardous substances on the base. Surface water 3 miles downgradient of the base is used for fishing. The base is the flood plain of the Tanana River.

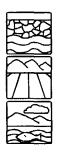
Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through

Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89 Final Date: 11/21/89

Threats and Contaminants

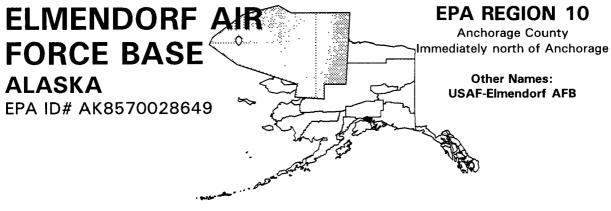


Groundwater contains lead and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as benzene, xylene, and toluene. Several areas of subsurface petroleum-contaminated soil and floating petroleum product are the sources of continuing groundwater contamination. Ingesting or coming into direct contact with contaminated groundwater or soil may pose a potential health threat.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in five long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of three fuel contamination areas, one group of TCE spills, a group of drum burial sites, a group of landfills, and the entire site.

Response	e Action Status —————————————————————	
ROD	Fuel Contamination: In 1991, the Air Force began investigating the nature and extent of fuel contamination at the base. In late 1994, the EPA selected bioventing and soil vapor extraction as the remedy to treat the fuel-contaminated source areas.	
0	TCE Spills: In 1992, the Air Force began an investigation of the TCE spill areas on the base to determine the type and extent of contamination. The investigation is scheduled to conclude with recommendations for cleanup in 1995.	
	Drum Burial Sites: In 1992, the Air Force began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the drum burial sites. This investigation is scheduled to conclude with recommendations for final site cleanup, scheduled for 1995.	
0	Landfills: In 1992, the Air Force began an investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the landfill areas on the site. The completed study will identify and recommend final cleanup alternatives for this area, scheduled in 1995.	
	Entire Site: In 1991, the Air Force began an investigation to determine the nature and extent of contamination at the entire Eielson Air Force Base. Once remedies have been selected at all individual areas, the base will be evaluated under this site-trigation to evaluate any cumulative human health and environmental risks. This study and for completion in 1996.	
Site Facts: Eielson Air Force Base is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DOD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DOD facilities. In May 1991, the Air Force and the EPA signed an Interagency Agreement for this site.		
Environmental Progress ===================================		
Preliminar	y investigations have determined that the Eielson Air Force Base site does not pose a uman health or the environment while investigations leading to the selection of cleanup	
Site Re	pository	
Not estable	\ <u>-</u>	



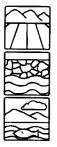
The Elmendorf Air Force Base (EAFB) site covers approximately 13,130 acres near Anchorage. More than half of the area at the site is undeveloped, including 1,416 acres of wetlands, lakes and ponds. The remaining area has been developed for airfield operations, base-support operations, housing, and recreational facilities. The Air Force has identified 33 parcels of possible site contamination that have been designated for investigation. These parcels are grouped into seven areas, including: inactive landfills contaminated with lead, batteries, and waste solvents; inactive underground storage tanks where fuel leaks and spills have occurred since the mid-1950s; a shop-waste disposal area and former transformer area, where solvents, paints, and transformer leaks have contaminated soils with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); ten source areas consisting of hangers and aircraft maintenance facilities, a drum storage area, and an inactive fire training area; fuel spill areas; former landfills and surface disposal areas; and pesticide storage and petroleum areas. The source areas consist of EAFB employs about 7,400 people, 18 percent of whom are civilians. Approximately 8,600 people currently live on the base. Approximately 121,000 individuals reside within 3 miles of the base. Emergency backup water supply wells for EAFB are located within 3 miles of the identified contamination. Several sensitive environments exist within, and adjacent to, the areas of contamination at the base. These include wetlands, moose habitats, beaver ponds, and Ship Creek, which has several active fisheries, including salmon.

Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through

Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY Proposed Date: 07/14/89 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



Soil and shallow groundwater beneath the various landfills, fuel storage facilities, training areas and maintenance hangars located on base are contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons and other fuel contaminants, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), polyaromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), PCBs, pesticides, asphalt and associated chemicals, and heavy metals including lead. No contaminants have been detected in the deeper confined aquifer at this time. Potential health risks include future contamination of a drinking water source, as well as accidental ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated groundwater for soil. Local residents obtain their drinking water from the deeper confined aquifer. Wetlands and moose habitats may be threatened by site contamination.

Cleanup Approach

The site is being addressed in eight stages: interim actions and seven long-term remedial phases focusing on cleaning up the landfills, underground storage tank area, shop waste disposal and former transformer storage areas, floor drain spills, fuel spill area, former landfills, and the former pesticide storage and petroleum areas.

Response Action Status -



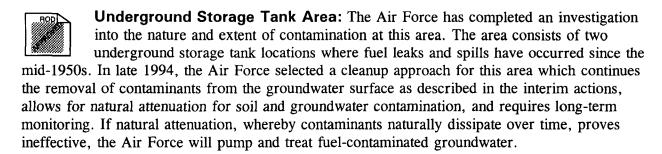
Interim Actions: In 1990, a 338,000 gallon underground storage tank was excavated, demolished, and removed along with contaminated soils. The soils are being treated through bioremediation. In early 1991, four one-million gallon

underground storage tanks were taken our of service and drained. An interim remedy was selected in 1992 to address these tanks, which includes removing the floating product from the surface of the groundwater and reducing further movement of contaminated groundwater through containment of seeps. Construction of the collection and treatment facility was completed in 1993. Operation will continue for approximately five years. During the summer of 1993, EAFB constructed an underground bioventing system to treat soils contaminated with petroleum, oils, and lubricants. Bioventing pilot tests were conducted in 1993 and 1994. In the fall of 1993, EAFB constructed a cold-weather, aboveground bioremediation treatment facility as part of a treatability study for contaminated soils. In 1994, asphalt was removed from approximately 3,800 of the 4,500 drums on the site, and scraped from the walls of the excavation pit. The asphalt was reclaimed and recycled.



develops.

Landfills: In 1994, the Air Force completed an investigation and selected a remedy to address the nature and extent of contamination at these landfills. The landfills had received a variety of hazardous wastes, including lead acid batteries and waste solvents. The selected remedy calls for no further action for the soils and groundwater. Longterm monitoring of groundwater, however, will continue to ensure that no contamination



Shop Waste Disposal and Transformer Storage Areas: In 1994, a study was completed that explored the nature and extent of contamination at the shop waste disposal area and at a PCB transformer storage facility. After initial review, the Air Force has determined that the nature and extent of contamination does not indicate any serious threats to human health and the environment. A final cleanup decision is expected in early 1995.

Floor Drain Spills: Floor drains are located at 10 maintenance areas. These include hanger and aircraft facilities, an asphalt drum area, and a fire training area. Solvents, pesticides and other wastes were disposed of in these floor drains. The asphalt drum storage area was a former asphalt batch plant where several thousand drums full of asphalt had been abandoned. Site investigations have been concluded and the Air Force is recommending soil bioventing for contaminated soils, and natural attenuation for fuel-contaminated groundwater. Threats to human health and the environment appear to be limited. A public comment period is scheduled for early 1995, with a final cleanup approach expected to be selected shortly thereafter.

Fuel Spill Areas: A study of the nature and extent of contamination of six sources north of Ship Creek, where petroleum products from pipelines and aboveground storage tanks have leaked, is complete. The Air Force recommended removing some of the contaminated soil and treating it in the biopile at the base, allowing groundwater to naturally attenuate, and constructing a wetland area to collect and treat seeping petroleum products. A public meeting to discuss the recommendation was held in 1994, and a final cleanup decision is expected in early 1995.

Former Landfills: A study of the nature and extent of contamination at this former landfill area is ongoing. This area consists of three former landfills and three surface disposal areas. Petroleum, oil, and lubricant sludge, and laboratory wastes were disposed of in these areas. The study is expected to be completed in 1995 and a final cleanup remedy will be selected soon after.

Former Pesticide Area: A study of the nature and extent of contamination at this former pesticide area is ongoing. Once the investigation is completed, effective measures to cleanup the site will be recommended. The study is expected to be completed in the spring of 1995.

Environmental Progress



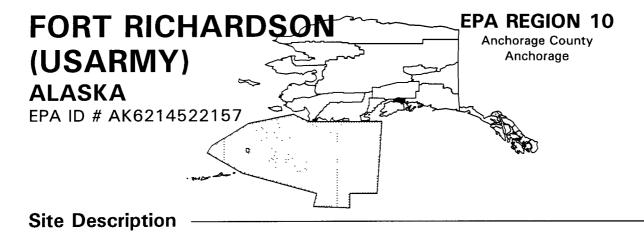
The removal of the underground storage tanks, the asphalt reclamation, the soil treatment, and the continued operation of the groundwater collection and treatment facility have reduced the threats posed to human health and the environment while final cleanup actions are being planned at the Elmendorf Air Force Base site.

Site Repository



Bureau of Land Management Alaska Resource Library 222 West 7th Ave., #36 Federal Building Anchorage, AK 99513

University of Alaska at Anchorage Consortium Library Reserve Desk 3211 Providence Road Anchorage, AK 99508



Fort Richardson, constructed in 1940, occupies a 61,900 acre area located in the municipality of Anchorage. The installation is bounded by the City of Anchorage and Elmendorf Air Force Base, also on the NPL, to the west, and by Eagle Bay and the Knik Arm of Cook Inlet to the north. The Fort's southern and eastern boundaries consist of Chugash State Park and undeveloped lands. During World War II, its mission was to defend Alaska against foreign invaders. Its current mission is to command and control Army forces in Alaska and to provide the services, facilities, and infrastructure to support and train rapid deployment forces from Alaska to the Pacific theater. Three sources of contamination were identified by the Army: the Eagle River Flats (ERF) ordnance impact area, the Poleline Road Disposal Area (PRDA), and the Roosevelt Road Transmitter Site (RRTS). The ERF ordnance area encompasses 2,500 acres of wetlands associated with the Eagle River delta. The wetlands are an important habitat for waterfowl during spring and fall migrations. ERF has served as the primary ordnance impact area for Fort Richardson since World War II. PRDA consists of a disposal area used to bury hazardous substances in the 1950s. RRTS consists of a bomb-proof underground bunker and the remnants of support facilities.

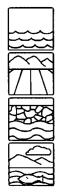
Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through

Federal and State actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

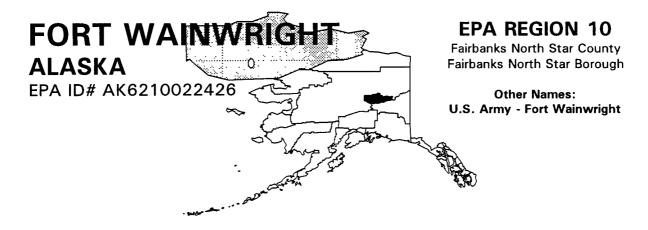
Proposed Date: 06/23/93 Final Date: 05/31/94

Threats and Contaminants



Sediment and surface water samples collected from ERF have revealed elevated levels of white phosphorous. Volatile organic compounds (VOCs), heavy metals, and polychlorinated biphenols (PCBs) have contaminated the soil at the RRTS. VOCs are present in the soil and shallow groundwater at PRDA. People who come into direct contact with or ingest contaminated sediment, surface water, soil, or groundwater may be at risk. Wetlands and waterfowl are threatened by site contamination.

Cleanup Approach ————————————————————————————————————		
The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.		
Response Action Status ————————————————————————————————————		
Initial Actions: Investigations to determine the cause of waterfowl deaths at ERF concluded that white phosphorous was to blame. Excavation to remove the source of the TCE contamination found in groundwater at PRDA began in the summer of 1993. Steel containers and pigs were unearthed during the excavation. The pigs may contain a chemical agent. Following investigations that discovered additional buried objects, excavation resumed in the summer of 1994. Additional pigs were unearthed, but no chemical agents were found in the soil.		
Entire Site: Preliminary sampling conducted by the EPA has revealed various types and amounts of contaminants at the site. A pilot study to test the effectiveness of dredging at ERF is being planned. EPA hopes that dredging will expose the white phosphorous to air (oxygen), which will allow complete combustion of the white phosphorous, eliminating the threat to waterfowl. Investigations of the other contaminated site areas are scheduled to being in the spring of 1995.		
Environmental Progress ===================================		
After performing initial actions and preliminary investigations at the site, the EPA determined that the public is not at immediate risk while site-wide investigations are being planned.		
Site Repository		
Not yet established.		



Fort Wainwright, located near Fairbanks, was established in 1947 with the primary mission of training soldiers and testing equipment in arctic conditions. Industrial operations primarily involved maintenance of aircraft and vehicles. Fort Wainwright is made up of several areas, including a 4,473-acre cantonment area, which includes a 74-acre sanitary landfill. The landfill has received waste oil, waste fuel, spent solvents, perchloroethylene-contaminated dry cleaning filters, asbestos, paint residues, and fuel tank sludge since the mid-1950s. The landfill is not lined or bermed and is built up higher than the surrounding land. A second contaminated area is the 45-acre North Post Oxbow and Family Housing Area, located 3,500 feet from the landfill. The Army used this area for storage of petroleum products, solvents, and other chemicals and for the disposal of power plant ash and slag containing chromium and mercury. About 11,000 people, including the entire population of Fort Wainwright, obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. The Chena River, which is used for sport fishing, is located less than 3 miles downstream of the site.

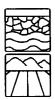
Site Responsibility: The site is being addressed through

Federal actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89 Final Date: 08/30/90

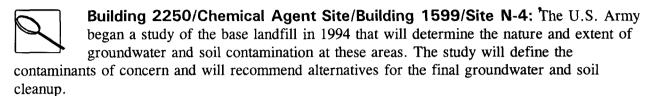
Threats and Contaminants



In some areas, on-site groundwater is contaminated with petroleum products, solvents, and pesticides. Soil contains some heavy metals, solvents, petroleum products, pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Potential health threats to people include ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated groundwater and soil.

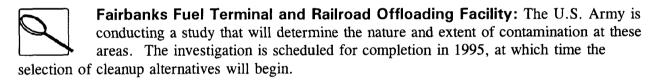
The site is being addressed in five long-term remedial phases focusing on cleanup of Building 2250/Chemical Agent Site/Building 1599/Site N-4, the North Post/DRMO/Building 1168F, the Fairbanks Fuel Terminal and Railroad Offloading Facility, the Landfill Power Plant/Coal Storage/Fire Training Pits, and the Open Burning/Open Detonation and New Sources.

Response Action Status





North Post/Defense Realization and Mark Office (DRMO)/Building 1168F: Investigations are underway to make a determination of the nature and extent of contamination at these areas. The investigation is expected to be completed in early



Landfill Power Plant/Coal Storage/Fire Training Pits: The U.S. Army is conducting a study to determine the nature and extent of contamination at these areas. The study is scheduled for completion in 1995, at which time the selection of cleanup alternatives will begin.

Open Burning/Open Detonation and New Sources: The U.S. Army is expected to begin a study in 1995 to explore the nature and extent of contamination at the Open Burning/Open Detonation Area and to identify any new sources of contamination.

Site Facts: Fort Wainwright is participating in the Installation Restoration Program, a specially funded program established by the Department of Defense (DoD) in 1978 to identify, investigate, and control the migration of hazardous contaminants at military and other DoD facilities. A Federal Facilities Agreement was signed by the EPA, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation and the Army in March 1992. This agreement identifies the investigation schedules for Fort Wainwright.

Environmental Progress

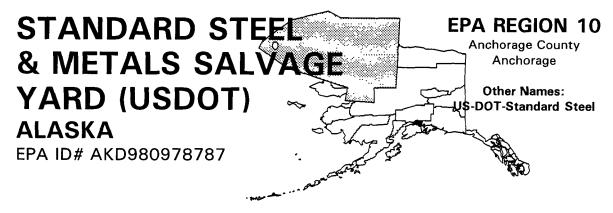


The Army has performed preliminary investigations at all source areas and has determined that the Fort Wainwright site does not pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment while investigations leading to the selection of final cleanup activities are underway.

Site Repository



Noel Wien Library, Fairbanks, AK



The Standard Steel & Metals Salvage Yard site covers approximately 6 acres in a heavily industrialized area of Anchorage. The Federal Railroad Administration, part of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), acquired the land in the 1920s. Since 1972, the land has been leased to several different recyclers whose activities included reclamation of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)-contaminated electrical transformers, salvaging of assorted batteries, and processing of various types of equipment and drums from nearby military bases. In 1982, the land was leased to Standard Steel & Metals. The site contained transformers, bulk tanks, an incinerator, a metal crusher, drums and containers, and other items associated with salvage operations. In 1985, the EPA detected low levels of PCBs in the sediment of nearby Ship Creek. In 1987, the EPA detected contaminants in on-site groundwater. Between 1987 and 1988, the EPA removed all transformers and batteries, the incinerator and other hazardous wastes. Over 121,000 people obtain drinking water from wells within 3 miles of the site. Ship Creek is used for sport fishing and is a salmon migratory stream.

Site Responsibility:

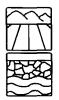
The site is being addressed through Federal and potentially responsible

parties' actions.

NPL LISTING HISTORY

Proposed Date: 07/14/89 Final Date: 08/30/90

Threats and Contaminants



On-site soils contain PCBs, solvents, lead, dioxins, and furan. On-site groundwater is contaminated with lead, PCBs, and tetrachloroethylene. People may be exposed to pollutants through accidental ingestion of or direct contact with contaminated groundwater and soil.

Cleanup Approach		
The site is being addressed in two stages: initial actions and a long-term remedial phase focusing on cleanup of the entire site.		
Response Action Status ————————————————————————————————————		
Initial Actions: Between 1987 and 1988, the EPA removed surface wastes, including an estimated 8,500 batteries, 175 transformers, 1,100 drums, three bulk storage tanks, assorted containers, and metal debris, and transported the materials to federally regulated disposal facilities. In 1988, the EPA sealed the surface soil in the most highly contaminated areas, removed the remaining containers of hazardous materials, and strengthened the security fence. In 1991, under an EPA Administrative Order, the Alaska Railroad Corporation removed scrap material that restricted access to the site.		
Entire Site: An investigation into the nature and extent of contamination at the site began in 1992. The potentially responsible parties have completed an investigation and are currently preparing a feasibility study of cleanup alternatives. The study is expected to be completed in 1995.		
Site Facts: In September 1992, the EPA and Chugach Electric, one of the potentially responsible parties, entered into a Consent Order in which the company agreed to conduct an investigation of the site.		
Environmental Progress		
The EPA's initial actions of removing batteries, transformers, drums, tanks, debris, scrap metal, sealing highly contaminated surface soil, and strengthening the security fence have significantly reduced the threat of exposure to contaminants while investigations leading to final site cleanup		

Site Repository

are underway.



Bureau of Land Management Library, Federal Building, Anchorage, AK.